



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Death.—Seldom have christian faith and fortitude so completely triumphed over the terrors of the irresistible messenger, though the conflict was very painful arising from an unconquerable obstruction in his bowels, by which Dr. James Prossor departed from life the 3rd inst. he sustained this severe disease with exemplary patience, and the resignation that attends well-founded hope: the Doctor had under providence withstood from youth repeated attacks of Pulmonary consumption, by habits regular, and abstemious, correspondent to the plan laid down in his inaugural dissertation, *de sanitate tuenda*, published at Edinburgh in 1777, these habits while they restrained sensual gratification, preserved his head clear, his mind untrammelled, and his animal spirits in tranquil even flow,

*Integer vitæ scelerisque purus,
Non eget Mauri jaculis, nec arcu.*

An intimate acquaintance for 35 years, enables the writer of this tribute to lament in him the loss of a profitable associate, of undeviating integrity, steady principles, and enlarged intellect: inferior to none, he deservedly held high rank in his profession; as a medical practitioner he enjoyed that rank in the confidence of the first class in his own, and the neighbouring counties, for many years; evincing in his deportment the distance of an independent mind, resting on its own resources, and feeling conscious that virtue and talent give pre-eminence, yet in the calm and social circle he would pour forth the riches of a mind well stored with various learning. She who poignantly feels bereft of a tender husband of such a character can attest the fidelity of this record, and in her mourning ask, when did the grave enjoin its stillness upon a more upright man.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From March 20, to April 20, 1812

A favourable change in the weather having taken place about the beginning of this month, a good deal of the spring corn has been sown, although much is yet to be done in some of the late districts, especially in those where the ploughing had not been put forward in proper time.

The prevalence of cold easterly winds, accompanied by frost at night, has retarded vegetation so much, that neither the corn nor grass are likely to make a progress equal to what ought to be expected at so advanced a period of the season; and unless the succeeding summer proves favourable for the ripening of the crops there is very little reason to expect an early harvest.

Grain of every kind has considerably advanced in price; oat-meal has been sold so high as 38s. per hundred weight of 120lbs.; and potatoes bring from 9d. to 12d. per stone, in various parts of the country.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ENGLAND at the present moment exhibits a most distressing appearance. Dearth of provisions, attended with fears of actual scarcity presses severely on the manufacturing classes of the community, while badness of trade leaves them less able to struggle with the difficulties. If the war has not directly produced the high prices of all the necessary articles of food, it has materially contributed, by the waste attendant on the supplies of armies on foreign services, and still more by the injudicious system of commercial warfare introduced by the orders in council, interrupting the free intercourse, which would facilitate the introduction of provisions from the continent of Europe, and more especially from the United States of North America. The British orders in council have been far more efficacious in obstructing these supplies, than the hostile decrees of France, and therefore the evils of interrupted commerce are fairly attributable to the impolicy of our rulers. In addition to the effects produced by the war to lessen the stock of provisions, the country is rendered less able to bear the great advance of prices by the bad trade, which may clearly be traced to the system of the orders in council. The trade of Britain excited to the highest pitch, by the investiture of large capitals, the great advantages arising from the improvements in machinery by the abridgment of labour, and the very extensive foreign mercantile connections, has been paralyzed by the manner of carrying

on the war, and the people are suffering under the accumulated evils of bad trade, the dearth of provisions, and an enormous load of taxation, all the necessary consequences of the war.

In Ireland, the badness of trade has hitherto been less felt, because the cotton trade has had rather a more favourable turn for a few months past, but there is cause to fear that this temporary relief may not be of long continuance. Ireland suffers less than Britain in the present state of trade, because having but few foreign connections, we had less to lose, and are less in the power of the contingencies of extended commerce. But high prices of provisions equally affect us. The potato crop has failed, and we fear a small stock of that article now remains. Of oats and oatmeal, if Ireland had only to supply the demands of our own population, there is probably more than a sufficient stock in the country, but if prices keep high in Britain, we shall necessarily and equitably be raised to the general average of the empire, and the supplies wanted for the army in Portugal occasion a great demand at the southern ports, especially in Limerick. The scarcity in France adds to our difficulties, and shuts us out from receiving supplies from them, as in 1810, when Bonaparte not pursuing the foolish policy of Pitt to attempt to starve his enemies, permitted large exportations of wheat from France to Britain in exchange for substantial guineas, and at very high duties, with which he enriched his treasury.

The stoppage of the distilleries in Ireland, although tardily conceded to necessity, and so long protracted as to lose much of its beneficial effects, will be likely to do good in lowering the price of grain, partly in the direct effect of lessening one mode of consumption, and still more by operating on the apprehensions of the farmers, many of whom have large stocks on hand, and who may now be induced to sell when one market for grain is stopped, and hence may be inclined to think that prices are at the highest. The waste of food arising from the abuse of continuing distillation in a season of scarcity may be calculated from seven lighter loads of grain passing along the Newry canal in one week lately, for the distillery at Dungannon. But it is the policy of government to raise money by whatever means, and if the business of finance is gained, they are little scrupulous as to the means whether by pushing the risk of scarcity to the utmost verge, till frightened by their proximity to the precipice, or by injury to the morals of the people, by encouraging their propensity to drunkenness, provided only they can come in for their share of the profit in preparing the poison. Whiskey drinkers are generally among the less provident of the community, and think little of the tax they pay for their gratifications. They are useful auxiliaries to government in facilitating their schemes to raise a revenue. Britain has lately been called a flogged nation. The general policy of government on the subject of distillation, appears to be to render this, *a drunken nation*, and consistently with their general plan, their present conduct in continuing distillation so long is in character. The measure of stoppage of distillation was reluctantly wrung from them at a late period, and their great delay in acceding to it leaves little to commend in their foresight or wisdom.

The struggle between the East India company and the country will probably end in some concessions by government towards opening the trade, as they may probably wish to purchase popularity, and avert public indignation on account of their other measures relating to trade, by some concessions pleasing to the people; but these concessions will be as small as government can make them, consistent with the plan to keep the people quiet, and if possible the prohibition of a direct trade to China will be continued, and all the ships, as at present, forced to unload at London. Such seems to be the plan, but perhaps more may be obtained from Parliament, through the activity of the committees from the out-ports now in London, acting in opposition to the monopoly of the company. A free trade to India, China, and the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, is the right of the empire at large; but if it were obtained, as many advantages as are expected from it by the sanguine, would not be likely to result, but as in the first opening of the market of South America, the rush of exportation would be so great, and so improvident a spirit of speculation would be afloat, as to defeat the purposes of the ardent adventurers. It is a symptom of the prevalence of commercial distress, to see the avidity with which new and hazardous undertakings are entered into, almost in the spirit of desperation.

The Resolutions of Birmingham, placed among the Documents, expose the pernicious effects of the Orders in Council in spirited terms, and will be found to corroborate the language we have long held in these reports on this subject.

The proceedings of the linen-draper at Derry will be found among the Occurrences, in relation to French cambrics being admitted into England, at the existing duties. It is pleasing to see a revival of public spirit in ever so small a degree, and parts of the address to the Regent are worthy of commendation; but still there is too great timidity in speaking boldly and unreservedly, and too great readiness in conceding to a party among us, who, in the spirit of sycophancy, are unwilling to oppose any measures of government. If the Derry linen-draper had been disposed to enter more deeply into the causes, they might have found many of the evils affecting them in common with others, to have arisen from the Orders in Council. It is better to go to the root of the evil, without wasting time in attempts to lop off a branch.

Flaxseed continues to be sold at pretty reasonable rates, and does not appear likely to advance, as the stock will probably be fully equal to the demand. Riga sells at a much higher rate, than any other kinds, being more than double the price of American. Some speculators, who, before the commencement of the market, calculated on very high prices for flaxseed, are likely to be disappointed in obtaining the high prices they expected.

The bill to make bank-notes a legal tender for rent, so as to bar not only distress, but ejectment, is making its way through the House of Commons. Parliament is not omnipotent; they may make bank-notes a legal tender, but they cannot force the people to sell their goods, or landlords to grant leases, without taking precautions to guard against the effects of depreciation in the currency in which payments are to be made to them.

The premium on Guineas is now, from a temporary want of demand, at 3s. 4d. per guinea; and exchange on London, is $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

NATURALISTS' REPORT.

From March 20, to April 20.

- March 25, Barren Strawberry (*Fragaria Sterilis*.) flowering.
 29, Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) flowering.
 April 4, Solid rooted Fumitory (*Fumaria solida*.) Blue Anemone (*Anemone Ap-
 penina*.) Dogstooth Violet (*Erythronium Denscanis*.) and Figwort (*Ranun-
 culus Ficaria*.)
 5, Cornel Tree (*Cornus Masculæ*.) White Cinquefoil (*Potentilla alba*) and
 Channel-leaved Trichonema (*Trichonema Bulbocodium*.)
 9, Hairy Field Rush (*Juncus Campestris*) and Hairy Rush (*J. pilosus*) flowering.
 11, Yellow Wren or Willow Wren (*Motacilla Trochilus*.)
 12, Sand Martins (*Hirundo riparia*.) A considerable number seen this day.
 13, A Plant of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha Palustris*) in flower.
 18, Dogs Violet (*Viola Canina*) flowering. A Common Swallow (*Hirundo
 Rustica*) seen to day.
 19, A Flock of Fieldfares (*Turdus pilaris*) seen this day.
 20, Several Common Swallows.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From March 20, to April 20.

- March 21,.....This morning the snow was deep. Stormy and thawing
 through the day without rain, stormy with rain at night.
 22,.....Windy dark dry day, snow almost gone.
 23,.....Showers of sleet and rain, snow on the mountains.
 24,.....Cold day, with some snow falling.
 25,.....Fine day, ice on small waters all day.
 26,.....Fine bright day.
 27,.....Very wet day.
 28,.....Misty damp day.
 29,.....Showery. Wet night.
 30—31,.....Wet days.
 April 1,.....Dark day with some showers.
 2,.....Fine morning, wet afternoon.
 3,.....Some heavy showers.